UNDER SIEGE AT PEKIN.

CRISIS CAUSED BY THE MURDER OF BARON VON KETTELER.

The German Minister's Death a Vicarious Sacrifice That Saved the Other Foreigner -Attempts by the Chinese to Get the Legations Out of Pekin-Open Hostilities Begun-Flight of the Foreigners to the British Legation-Opening of the Siege.

During all the period of suspense and anxiety at Pekin, which was described in THE SUN of Oct. 21, communications between the foreign Ministers and the Tsung-li-Yamen continued rs frequent intervals, both in interviews and by notes. The Yamen acknowledged Mr. Conger's letter in regard to the danger at T'ung Chou, and said that it had telegraphed to the Governor-General of the province to send soldiers for protection. The Tung Chou Taotai was said to be using energetic measures and ssuing stringent instructions to guard against trouble, &c., to protect the missionaries and their college, with results which have been already described

A telegram received by the Minister and communicated to the Yamen in regard to the extreme danger to Americans at Pao-ing-lu, was similarly acknowledged, the Yamen again promising stringent measures, admitting that the danger was extreme, and saying that they had instructed the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge to report the actual conditions and to take proper measures to protect the missionaries there. The outcome of this was for several months in doubt, but it ultimately became morally certain that every one of those for whom they had promised protection had been brutally murdered.

On June 6 and 8 Imperial decrees were issued insisting that the Boxer outlaws must reform. otherwise the Grand Secretary Jung Lu was to Issue instructions to Generals Tung Fu-hslang. Sung Ch'ing and Ma Yu-k'un to move the troops under their respective commands and energetically attack and destroy them. The promulgation of this edict in Pekin and outside would. it was said, "ultimately cause quiet and peace to be restored.

Two days later the Yamen again acknowledges the receipt of a communication from Minister Conger, in which he had insisted that he must reserve the right to take whatever measures might be necessary to protect the lives of American citizens. In reply attention is called to the foregoing edicts, by means of which it was believed that peace and quiet would be gradually restored. The Minister should by no means listen to the reports in circulation but should cease to be uneasy in his mind. With regard to the remark about further measures. &c., this would really prove an injury to the existing friendly relations between the two Governments, and the Chinese Government would find it difficult to allow it to be done.

On June 12 n notification was received that Prince Tuan had been appointed President of the Tsung-li-Yamen with two other new mem bers. The former is the father of the recently chosen heir apparent and was already suspected and subsequently proved to be the head centre of the anti-foreign Boxer movement. His aypointment to this office at this juncture was therefore a distinct menace to every foreign Interest and was speedily followed by the gravest results

MORE IMPERIAL EDICTS

After the general burning of foreign property in and about Pekin another verbally satisfactory Imperial edict appeared, which touched, however, but lightly upon the deeds of violence already wrought, appearing to criticise the doors of these acts, because ther were done in the capital itself and not as heretofore at a distance. The question was raised whether it had ever been good usage for Governments to allow unrestrained license to its subjects. It is, therefore, commanded once more that the Boxers disperse, indeed they must do. so. Several previous edicts, it is said, had already given this advice, and all good Boxers had bearkened, struck their tents and departed. Therefore those who now remain, being all bad ones, must be rigorously seized.

On June 16 another Imperial decree was issued informing the Yamen that soldiers had been ordered to patrol the city as protection against bad characters who were new creating disturbance. Soldiers were specially appointed to protect the foreign legations. If any of the legations left Pekin they must be protectnot in working order, they should remain in Pekin until the railway was repaired. when it may be considered what was to be clone. Jung Lu was appointed guardian of the legations, and advice was asked of the Minister as to the best positions for the Chinese the same. At 4 P. M. on June to the following identical note was sent to the legations.

inform the Minister of the United States that the Vicercy of Chihli has memorialized the Throne, that he has received a communication from M. Chaylard, the French Consul-General lat Theatsin, on the 17th inst. stating that the Admirals of the foreign fleets had demanded the surrender of all the Taku forts by to-morrow A. M. at 2 o'clock, or else they would attack them and take them by force. The Princes and Ministers have the honor to say that this news has caused them great astonishment China has been so long at peace with the Powers that if now the foreign Admirals intend to seize the forts this would show an intention on the part of the Powers to break off friendly relations, and they would be the first to offend At the present time the Boxer banditti have risen in Pekin and cause public excitement The Minister of the United States with his family and staff being here, his legation is now in danger, and China will find it a difficult matter to give complete protection

"The Princes and Ministers therefore beg that within twenty-four hours the Minister of the United States, with his family and staff, and taking his guards, keeping them under control, will leave for Tientsin in order to avoid An escort of troops has been despatched to give protection en route, and the local officials have also been notified to allow the Ministerial party to pass."

The political atmosphere of the capital of in an electrical condition which presaged a storm. The note from the Yamen, addressed not only to the Ministers but communicated also to Sir Robert Hart, apparently as a piece with a book and cigars for the occasion. of intelligence, without orders or recommendation to govern his action with regard to the it was also a bombshell. The Ministers held of the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Spandespatch which had been received, the Ministers being in complete ignorance as to any action in regard to the forts at Taku. The foreign Ministers could only accept the declaration and the demand which the Yamen makes to them and prepare to leave Pekin. But it was impossible to arrange for the departure within the short time of twenty-four hours. The Chinese Government must know that there were many women and children and that it would be a numerous procession.

The Tsung-li-Yamen offers safeguards en route. The Ministers wish to know in what these consist, understanding that the country is full of rebels. They do not doubt the sincere willingness of the Chinese Government, but as there are foregn soldiers on the way for the purpose of cooperating amicably with Ministers wish these detachments to join the legations and all depart together. They also demand transport, carts, boats and provisions, and also to be accompanied by some of the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen. In conclusion they asked to meet Prince Ching and Prince Tuan the next morning at 9 o'clock. There was a general agreement among the members of the different legations that it would

be necessary to leave the capital, perhaps in haste, and action seems for the most part to have been taken upon that hypothesis Some there were, who felt that the only proper action was an absolute refusal to stir, but while others higher in authority spent the entire night in packing trunks and making preliminary arrangements, it was out of the question to act independently. Everything would hinge upon the reply to the joint letter of the Ministers

Mr. Conger at once despatched a letter to the American missionaries at the Methodist compound, informing them of the circular note from the Yamen and of the necessity for speedy departure. This arrived at its destination some time during the evening. After 9 o'clock a meeting of all the gentlemen not on duty a the time was called to consider what to do, and it was resolved to write the Minister a letter pointing out the practical difficulties of leaving Pekin under the conditions mentioned, as well as the probably consequences to those who did so, and also the certain massacre of the Christians necessarily abandoned. As the matter was one of capital importance, in addition to the letter of the committee two others from private individuals were prepared, and all these were personally delivered at an early hour on the following morning. In the extended conference which followed no reference was made to the demands in the letter to the Yamen for delay until the relief corps arrived. nor to the one that members of the Tsung-li-Yamen should accompany the expedition. The only question appeared to be when the expedition was to start, and this was apparently a matter of but a few hours more or less. A request had been made to the Yamen for 100 arts to be placed at the disposal of the legation. There was a definite intention to postpone the departure as long as practicable, but likewise a feeling that a protected postponement

SAFETY FOR THE CONVERTS. For those who felt themselves bound to do the utmost for their Chinese converts, the question what was to become of them was a pressing one. But upon this point it was impossible to get any assurances whatever. If the diplomatic corps could be said to have had any attitude at all upon a question which did not come before them, and in which some of them took no interest, it was this: We are responsible for the welfare of our nationals only. Chinese converts are subjects of the Chinese Government, and must ultimately fall into their hands. Nothing that we can do will avail to save them. It is all that we can do to save ourselves. While it is natural and proper that their spiritual guides and leaders should take a deep interest in the fate of their clients, and while it is impossible for humanity to contemplate coolly what that fate will probably be, especially in the case of the schoolgirls, we cannot allow sentimental considerations of this sort to govern our actions at this time. Should hey remain behind, no missionaries could do thing toward the protection of the Chinese, but would rather, while insuring their own destruction, make that of the Chinese more For this reason every missionary is speedy.

o be ordered to leave with the legations, and

would be impossible.

Nothing of this was indeed explicitly uttered. for the reason that before the question had some to the final test a way had been opened not less surprising than the cleaving of the waters of the Red Sea for the children of Israel On the morning of June 14 two Boxers had een captured by the Germans, one of whom escaped and was reported to have taken refuge n the palace of Prince Su opposite the British This gave an excuse for reporting to the British Minister that this place was perhaps a Boxer refuge, and asking for a military inspection of the premises Dr. Morrison, whose house adjoined the palace on the east, had been in the habit of practising with his riffe, and was ordered by Prince Su to stop it This made another grievance. As a result of the conference with the Minister on the sub ject, the Japanese commander was asked to cooperate, and Col. Shiba, Capt. Halliday (British) together with Dr. Morrison and Prof. James went to the Fu and informed the Prince through his steward that the search was imminent, and asked formal permission to

make it The Prince indignantly refused, alleging that he had no connection with the Boxers in ed, but as this would be difficult when the rail- any form. A second and more peremptory message brought the reply that the Prince had always been on friendly terms with foreigners, but that if a search was insisted upon "his face could be saved" by his yielding to superior force, and requested that the women's apartments be respected. He met the inspectsoldiers to occupy in making their defence of ling delegation at one of the inner gates, welcomed them cordially, showed them every part of his place, and even opened the door to dis-"The Princes and Ministers have the honor to | play his wives, concubines and ennuchs, dressed to the top of their bent and lined up in array.

> At subsequent interviews it was arranged with Prof James that in the outer courts of the Fu the many hundred Roman Catholic Christians rescued from the Nan Tang should find temporary shelter, as already mentioned. Thus the way was already opened for a refuge for the additional hundreds whom the Protestant missionaries would not shandon, and for whom no one in authority took any thought

At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on the evening of June 19, Baron von Ketteler the German Minister, strongly dissented from the almost unanimous opinion of his colleagues that it was necessary to leave Pekin. Another adjourned meeting was held on the next morning at 8 o'clock to await the reply of the Yamen to the note already summarized, which concluded by asking for an interview at the Yamen at 9 o'clock, especially with the Princes. As no answer came the Baron informed his colleagues that he himself would go in any case, having sent a notification, not requiring a reply, to that effect on the evening previous To avoid the Chinese objection that an armed escort of Germans would excite the animosity of the people and especially of the soldiers he had determined to go with no escort of any kind and visibly unarmed. To the numerous objections made on the ground of the danger replied that a Minister on his way to the Yamen was not likely to be assailed, especially when his coming was known and awalted.

If the Princes and Ministers failed to come to time, or to come at all, he could afford to out-wait them, and he had provided himself The German Minister belonged to an old Roman Catholic family and was the nephew staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, was of an Archbishop. He had been a military not merely the not anticipated clap of thunder. man, and held the commission of a Lieutenant the Prussian Army. Being transferred · meeting that same evening at the legation | to the consular service, he came to China it the early 'ses, and acquired the Chinese lanish Minister, to determine what should be guage with considerable success. During sedone, a decision of extreme difficulty and deli- rious riot in Canton he so distinguished himself as to win decorations both from the Gerply agreed upon expressed astonishment at | man and from the Chinese Government. When the post of Secretary of Legation was vacant in Pekin he was again transferred to the diplo matic service, and held the post for some years He was subsequently First Secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, from which office he was promoted to be Minister to Mex-

> transferred to China as Minister He was a man of decided opinions, and his military experience may not improbably have tinged his diplomatic history. His determinaion to have an interview with the Tsung-li-Vamen quite independently of his colleagues was a characteristic trait, and was due to the conviction that he had a message to the Yamen of an important nature, although not by any means new. He wished to urge upon the highest accessible officials in the empire that in driving the Ministers of eleven nations out of their capital they were taking a step which would ultimately put an end to the Mandynasty This serious warning, presented under ominous aspects, would, he hoped, be enough to give them at least a temporary

BARON VON RETTELFS A MARTYR. Immediately at the close of the morning meeting of the Diplomatic Corps the German immediately under the southern wall of the originated it is impossible now to determine. Immediately at the close of the morning

Minister, accompanied by the interpreter, Mr. proceeded to the Yamen in their usual official sedan chairs, passing east of the Frenc legation by the T'ai Ch'i Ch'ang street, to the Ch'ang An Chieh, where they turned eastward to the Ha Ta street, which was entered just below the single Memorial Arch (Tan P'ai-lou) For several days in passing through this street groups of soldiers had been noticed standing about, but they had attracted no special attention at this time A few hundred yards north of the arch

a point opposite the mouth of the Tsung Pu alley about thirty soldiers were posted near a police station. Mr. Cordes, who was behind noticed the officer in command, who had a white button and a feather in his cap, step little to one side of the rest and discharge rifle at the Minster's chair. The Minister made no movement to leave the sedan and was no doubt immediately killed Mr. Corder instantly arose, and as he did so received a rifle shot in his thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. But for his raising the bullet would have penetrated his skull. The bearers immediately set down the chairs and fled. The outrider rode on rapidly to the Yamen and gave word of what had occurred, while Mr. noned up his strength to escape if Cordes sum

possible It seemed wholly out of the question, as be hind him were crowds of soldiers, who at once opened fire on him. He ran toward the north entering the first alley on the right-hand side of the street, and thence by devious lanes, pursued for some distance by Chinese spear men, made his way to the premises of the Methodist mission, at least a third of a mile distant Here he saw for the first time a foreign facand lost consciousness. He was at once taken into the commund, and had his wound attended to by Dr Ingram of T'ung Chou, who happened near at hand, and who considered the probabilities of recovery very slight His escape was little less than a miracle considering the number of his assailants and the severity of

his injury The shot which killed Baron von Kettele produced effects which the authors of the international crime never intended and could not have foreseen. Almost all the foreigner in Pekin were already either within the legations or the general rectangle supposed to be commanded by them, or were at the Methodist bound, so that the news of the terribly significant tragedy was immediately spread and its meaning universally and instantly appreciated All thought of leaving Petri under any kind of Chinese escort was dismissed from every mind, the absolute certainty of treachery being now clearly seen. In this respect it is literally true that the death of the German Minister was a vicarious sacrifice which saved the lives of all the other foreigners In Pekin

PLIGHT FROM THE MISSION

The occupants of the Customs compound on the other side of the block of which the palace of Prince Su comprised the western porion, were now hurried over to the Br tish legation, whither the women had been already removed several days provious. For many days the streets adjacent to the legations had been patrolled by Chinese troops. Now that if he should refuse to go he must be removed Manchu guard had opened fire upon a foreign Minister, the Chinese army was supposed to b committed to war with every foreigner, and it behooved them all to make the best use of whatever defence might be within their power. Orders were sent from the American legation to Capt. Hall to escort the civilians gathered at the Methodist mission to the legation, the Chinese Christians being allowed to follow By the time, however, that these orders behind. reached the seventy Americans there gathered they were notified that they must be prepared to leave the premises within twenty minutes, and with only such baggage as could be carried in the hand. As soon as this was made known every one hastened to the fortress-church to open his trunks with a view to removing the articles of absolute necessity. As it was doubtful whether anything now abandoned would ever be seen again, very little pains were taken to lock the trunks, the whole building being soon strewn with articles of the most hetere geneous description

All too soon the command to fall into was given, the women and children behind the wenty marines, the 117 schoolgirls following. and after them the Chinese women and children each loaded with whatever they could carry The Chinese men and boys formed a large comany, many of them carrying burdens or tre ases of condensed milk which it was impractiable otherwise to save were served out to the Chinese, a few tins to each. Some weeks later this would have been a priceless boon to the besieged when it was no longer attainable A party of German marines detailed as bearers of the wounded interpreter marched with melancholy mien in the line, the rear of which was brought up by the handful of missionaries, most of them armed with rifles or revolvers, r both. Several of the Chinese also were furnished with guns and many with Chinese pikes, in the use of which they had every even-

ing been indefatigably drilled. Taken altogether, it was a procession which even in the terrible uncertainties of the hour appeared to many who took part in it at once pathetic and ludicrous. One could not fail to be reminded of the children of Israel as they departed from Egypt, though so far from being laden with the spoils of the Egyptians, the refugees were in the matter of baggage very light indeed. Slowly the long and sad caravar passed out of the Filial Piety alley, southward along the great street toward the Ha Ta gate thence turning westward into Legation street. The chairman of the General Committee had the forethought to step down to that gate, and inform the commander of the Manchus posted there that, as the mission premises wer being abandoned for the time, it would be a favor if he would station a guard at the gate to prevent looting by the neighbors.

About midway of the distance to the Ameri can legation the barricade was passed at the eastern end of the premises of the Italian gation. Here was planted the Italian machine gun, and here the remainder of the American reason the Chinese Christians were detained at this point for a long time.

The impassive faces of the numero spectators who thronged the great stree gave little or no sign of the joy and riumph which some of them must have felt, as they saw the visible closing in of the net around the foreigner and his adherents. Pe haps the most striking thing in the whole pro ceeding was the quiet, matter-of-fact way in which the Chinese Christians themselves be haved. Many previous alarms had served as rehearsals, and then, as now, there had been the same promptness and decorum in the move ments of the school girls as if they had been on their way to a religious service. Not woman wept, not a child whimpered, but ai instinctively obeyed orders and kept their places. One of the American marines, look ing on with just admiration, remarked: "The Missionary Society that appointe

those ladies to take care of these Chinese kne what they were about, for certain."

In order to follow the movements of the ref ico for two years, after which he was again ugees from this point some acquaintance with the topography of the legation district of Pekir is indispensable By the aid of a map this becomes quite clear, but even without one it is easily comprehensible. There are three great gates in the southern wall of the Tartar or northern city of Pekin. The middle one is called the Ch'ien Men or Front Gate, that half way between this and the southeastern corner of the city is the Ha Ta Men or Gate. From each gate a broad street leads north, intersected at intervals by wide streets at right angles to it. Of these latter the one nearest to the south ern wall of the city is Legation street, called by the Chinese Chiao Min Hsiang or Instruct the People street, which is nearly a mile i length, its western terminus being near the Ch'ien Men. The next principal east and we street lies a third of a mile further north and is called the Ch'ang An Chieh or Street of Perma-

Ha Ta Men great stree! About midway between the Ch'ien Men and the Ha Ta Men great street and parallel with it flows the so-called Imperial Canal, which is practically a mere drain for the surplus waters of the Imperial City to pass through a water gate into the most of the southern city. canal is several rods wide, is lined with brick walls six or eight feet high, capped with stone and has a broad road on each side of it. Legation street crosses it on a stone bridge called the Imperial Canal Bridge, and near the wall of the Imperial city the Street of Permanent Peace

To ses by another bridge of the same name. Within the double rectangle bounded by the city wall on the south, the Ch'ang An Chieh on the north, the Ha Ta street on the east, and another road to the west called the Board of War street, were situated all the foreign legations except one—the Belgian, the hotels, banks, foreign stores, the Imperial Customs the Post Office and the incomplete Imperia Mint. Coming from the Ha Ta street westward the first legation on the north side, some what isolated from the re ainder, was the Italian. Farther on were the French lega-tion, the Hotel de Pekin and the Japanese Spanish legations. On the south side of the street was the German legation opposite the French, the Hong Kong and Shangha Bank, and one of the foreign stores. of the bridge over the canal stands the Russian legation on the north side, opposite the with the American I gation on the south, Russo-Chinese Bank, another foreign store, and the Netherlands legation, all on the south side of the street

Passing up the canal from the bridge for a ew hundred yards one comes to the east gate of the British legation, the southern extremity of which is not very distant from the northern wall of the Russian legation, a fact which later proved to be of great importance. North west of the legation, and adjoining it, is the Imperial Carriage Park, an expansive area with numerous large buildings devoted to the storage of the elephant carriages, sedan chairs, and other vehicles used by the Emperor, with their appurtenances and trappings. northern side extending to the Ch'ang An Chieh are the spacious premises of the Han Lin Yuan, or Imperial Academy, which soon became a storm centre in the defence of the

IN THE BRITISH LEGATION The American refugees from the Methodist

compound filed wearily into the United States egation about noon without the least idea of what disposition was to be made of them Almost every one had come away with n opportunity to make provision for food other than whatever happened to be at hand, but through the generous hospitality of Mrs Squiers, wife of the First Secretary, the whole large company was promptly served with an informal luncheon. Not only so, but her amply stocked storeroom was placed at the disposal of her destitute countrymen and women, who were generously told to help themselves to ver was in eight, a permission of which full advantage was taken, coolies and carts being loaded up repeatedly for several hours, to remove as much as possible to the British legation, which had been fixed as the general headquarters for all. It was largely due to this unanticipated and unexampled liberality that the American refugees were able with some degree of success to bear the privations of the siege, and it is not too much to say that in this way several lives were in all probability saved and the comfort of scores greatly enhanced During the entire siege Mrs. Squiers was preem nently the Lady Bountiful of the occasion looking after the wants of many of various nationalities with a lavish and an undiscriminating hospitality instant in season and out.

After the two hours' stay in the United State legation this party was ordered to proceed o the British legation, where they found them selves assigned to the church, a building cen trally situated, but affording very narrow accommodations for so many. Some of the number took the precaution to enter the Chinese shops on Legation street, taking possession of whatever was likely to prove useful especially provisions, giving a receipt when the owners were present, in other cases merely appropriating abandoned goods. By prompt action much was secured that would subsequently have been unobtainable, and was ultimately invaluable

At the time of the arrival of the American was one of intense activity. Uncounted carta loaded with every variety of household furniture continually arrived. Swarms of coolies struggled through the broad passages, the stream of those endeavoring to enter becoming constantly entangled with the equally strong current of those trying to get out again in order to go back and reload. The whole legation had been turned inside out, recharted and separate buildings assigned to different nationalities. This was the Russian house, that the French, and a third was devoted to the use of the staff of the Imperial Customs and similarly with the rest. The spacious front pavillon began to be covered with the most miscellaneous higgage, especially case of provisions and wines, this being the headquarters of the numerous Belgians, French, and others in the employ of the ruined La Han Railway, who had so narrowly escaped

massacre at Ch'ang Hein Tien. The rear pavillon, as a conspicuous notice informed the weary wanderers who mich be in quest of a resting place, was "Reserved," and was divided into several meases. In on corner two men represented what was left of the Hong Kong and Shanghal Banking Corporation, in another corner several mili-tary officers had such headquarters as were was content with a mattress on the floor tiles near which was stacked up in a huge pile his library, happily rescued just before his house was destroyed

With the exception of a few who remained it their own legations, and the company besieged already for four days in the Pei T'ang or Northern Cathedral, the foreign communit of Pekin was now synonymous with the residents of the British legation. With the ex ception of those living within the Legation quadrangle by far the larger part of these refugees, even including the Customs staff living but a few hundred yards distant, had saved very little of their possessions, some having a single trunk, others a travelling va ise, and here and there one whose clothing was represented merely by what he had on at the time he entered the legation.

The American party had no sooner found heir appointed quarters, than it was decided o return to the Methodist compound with a band of as many Chinese as were available o bring away as much as could be saved of the baggage which the military panic of the morning had needlessly sacrificed. The streets were as quiet as when the cavalcade had passe in the morning, and the long and well-armed procession of missionaries with rifles and Chiese with pikes was unmolested. The Manchu guard was found duly posted at the outer door but some of the neighbors had apparently come in over the walls, and not a little looting had already taken place, some who were caught in the act being attacked and wounded by the indignant Chinese. By diligent use of the available means of transportation, and by the impressment of a few carts at good pay, a great quantity of property was rescued without which the inconveniences of the slege would have been greatly increased, yet clothing and other effects worth many thousand dollars could not be removed and were lost.

There was a notion prevailing among the Chinese at this time, that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers would open fire, this being construed as the limit of time within which the legations were to have left Pekin The troops were not supposed either to know or to care what the Tsung li Yamen might or might not say, but would take matters into their own hands, and if the foreign Ministers would not go of their own accord, they were

Imperial city; its eastern end opens into the | but it undoubtedly hastened as well as cut short the salvage of property, all of which might else have been brought away in safety.

Promptly at the stroke of 4, the troops Gen. Tung Fu-hsiang opened the expected rifle fire on the Austrian legation, and soon shots began to be heard in every direction

and every one hastened to get under safe cover PROF. JAMES MURDERED.

Explicit assurance had been given from Jung Lu himself to Prof. James that there should be no attack upon foreigners at this time and implicitly confiding in this declaraion, the latter after visiting the palace of Prince Su in the interest of the native Christians to be quartered there, was returning by way of the bridge over the canal near the wall of the Imperial city when he was challenged by Chiese soldiers. Prof. James threw up his hands show that he was unarmed. What followed imperfectly known, but it is certain that e was taken in charge by the soldiers and was never afterward heard of, though subsequently every effort was made to ascertain his fate. He was a man of scholarly habits, f long acquaintance with China and with a wide knowledge of the Empire and its people He had especially interested himself in a study of the development of the Boxer movement, having for some months made a careful collection of all decrees and other documents bearng upon the subject. The results of this labor like so much else of value was lost in the general welter of ruin when all foreign property was estroyed on June 13.

DIPLOMATIC FIGHT RESUMED

It is worthy of mention at this point that the ong expected reply of the Tsung-ii-Yamen to the Diplomatic Corps through the doyen, M. de Cologan, was received during the exitement of removal to the British It acknowledged the receipt of the letter of he evening before, and informed the Minister that "in making the statement that you ought to leave Pekin within twenty-four hours, we were guided by no other consideration than hat of the disturbances raised by the bandits in the city of Pekin itself. But the regions surrounding Pekin being at present disturbed, t is to be feared also that the departure of a procession of the families of members of the egation and their children cannot occur withnt danger. Since your despatch declares that it is impossible for you to prepare to leave within twenty-four hours, we naturally agree o the delay and to negotiate anew.

"The relations between China and foreign Powers have not been strained by any animosity But at present by reason of the disagreement which exists between the people and the Christians, a state of things has actually surred which could not really have been foreseen. With regard to the interview, the trayersing of the streets is dangerous, and the Princes being daily on guard at the palace can not be in two places at the same time. The Princes and Ministers are pleased with the eclaration of peaceful intentions, and a desire to safeguard good relations."

The letter concluded by asking what were the intentions and instructions of the Governments. The following day a reply was sent on behalf of the diplomatic corps assuring their Excellencies that the Governments had never given any but the most friendly instructions in regard to China. The detachments were on their way to Pekin for no other purpose than assuring safety. Attention was called to the firing upon the legations, which had connued since the day before. This must be against the wish of the Government and chargeable to rebels, or to groups of soldiers acting independently. The Yamen was asked to have an immediate stop put to this aggression so contrary to the terms of the note just received, and to the spirit of this despacth.

From the mere perusal of these formal and ourteous letters no one would have had the smallest suspicion that the Government of the Chinese Empire was in the very act of making war upon the whole civilized world, that the Foreign Office was for the next six weeks to remain absolutely silent, ignoring the Foreign Ministers and that the latter were to be bombarded for two months with shot and

shell while at bay in their own legations. It has already been mentioned that the procass by which the palace of Prince Su was made available for the Christian refugees was a gradual one. When they began to stream n on the afternoon of June 20 they were for some hours kept in the wide passage in front not surprising that, hungry and thirsty, their soul fainted in them. A party of women went over from the British legation to look after them, soon after which Prof James opened the gate and let them into the outer courts, where by dist of much Occidental help rubbish was removed, sweeping and dusting executed, and a comfortable place at last provided for all the women and children. A large kitchen was furnished with every requisite for cooking, including an abundance of coal, and the expansive divans afforded accommodations of comparative luxury. It was at this juncture that fire was opened by Chinese soldiers on the Austrian legation near by and that Prince Su prudently retired to the security of the Imperial City, his whole great establishment thereupon becoming the abode of the homeless Christians until they were driven out of it by an enemy more irresistible than Boxers and soldiers combined.

LACK OF MILITARY SKILL.

June 21 .- The British Legation had not been occupied four and twenty hours before many at least of the refugees were enabled to comprehend something of the reasons for the disasters in the contemporary South African campaign. The seventy-nine British marines who had been suddenly summoned from the ocean to the defence of the legation, together with their officers, had all the excellent qualities which British soldiers and sailors have for centuries displayed the world around. They were brave, patient, and always ready for duty and are entitled to all honor for their heroic and persistent defence in the face of almost overwhelming discouragements. But officers and men alike were young, and without the smallest experience of the kind of warfare in which they were now to engage.

There was not a man among them all more than 30. Many of them were barely past 20. Neither their experience nor their training in any way fitted them for garrison duty of the unexampled sort now to be suddenly reguired. The marines had been daily drilled in the routine manner for some weeks after their arrival, but nothing had been done toward fortifying the legation in any way whatever, except that a low earth rampart was thrown up about the gates to protect the machine gun which was there mounted. A few gunny sacks were filled with earth at the main gate. but aside from these not a sandbag had been prepared or apparently even thought of One of the positions of vital importance to

the whole legation quadrangle was the premises of Prince Su. At the time when the siege began it was outside of any line of defence, the British guard which had been previously posted at the upper bridge over the canal having beer now withdrawn, and Japanese sentries being tationed along the northern wall of the Fu. Not long after an Italian post was established at the extreme left, which was never given up. East of the Fu, at a little distance, was the Imperial Maritime Customs compound, which was guarded by the Customs Volunteers. Across the street to the east was the Austria legation. South of the legation was the Customs Post Office and other foreign buildings, and to the east of that vacant land, south of which, at no great distance, was the Italian legation. These various premises were so related to one another by contiguity, and by intercepting barricades across the streets, that they appeared to be deensible for a long time. What then was the surprise and alarm of the besieged company to learn that on June 21 the Austrian legation ad been hastily abandoned in what, to impartial spectators, was indistinguishable from a panie, the guard retreating to the distant French legation instead of to some of the much pearer foreign buildings.

Early in the forenoon it was announced that the French and the Italians had likewise given

up their legations, and their marines, as well as many from other legations, also came pouring into the British compound, to the complete bewilderment of every civilian. An hour later it was ascertained that the French, Italians and others had resumed their positions, the utter confusion in the meantime showing the absence of any military headship. To a certain extent, with such a cosmopolitan community, this was inevitable, especially while each lega-

tion was defending its own premises, but it left much to be desired in the item of efficiency In the very early hours of the siege Sir Claude MacDonald applied to one of the Americans whom he knew for information as to whom among them he could depend upon for assistance in the innumerable matters requiring immediate and ceaseless attention. He was told that committees were already in existence covering every need, and that if it was desired, thoroughly competent men could be summoned within five minutes, who had al-ready had considerable experience in their respective duties with marked success. The result was the appointment within an hour of about a dozen committees on the lines suggested, the previous chairmen being retained reenforced by able and willing coadjutors.

PORTIFICATIONS BUILT BY A MISSIONARY A large part of the history of the siege in Pekin, is the story of the work of these committees, several of which will receive more de-

tailed description hereafter. The General Committee, of miscellaneous and comprehensive functions, was engineered by the indefatigable and versatile talents of Mr. Tewksbury, whose tireless energy neve appeared to flag even after the slege was raised The other members of the body were Henry Cockburn, Chinese secretary of the British legation, Mr. Popoff of the Russian legation, Mr Morisse of the French legation, Mr Bredon of the Customs, Mr. Hobart, with Mr. Stelle as secretary. The work of fortification, which was in-

dependent of every other control than that of Sir Claude MacDonald, was entrusted to the Rev. F. D. Gamewell, who had enjoyed the advantage of two years of technical instruction both in the Rensselger Polytechnic Institute and Cornell University, with considerable practice in field work, his studies having been interrupted by physical disability which turned his attention to other subjects. His long and varied experience with numerous forms of Chinese construction, with the management and adjustment of Chinese labor, and with the strength and possibilities of all forms of Chinese materials, made his services invaluable, and it is no exaggeration to estimate them as literally indispensable to the success of the siege defence. From the beginning to the very last hour he was by means of a greatly over worked bicycle endowed with a limited omnipresence so far as related to the British legation, early and late, by day and by night, in the heat and in tropical rains, giving undivided attention to the single problem of how to render that legation as nearly impregnable as the serious natural disabilities of the situation rendered possible.

Other important committees were those which had in charge the food supply, the registration of the Chinese and foreigners, and the furnishing and distribution of labor. Upon the proper working of these various agencies depended the health and even the lives of every foreigner and Chinese.

June 22. During the forenoon what appeared to be shells came into the legation, but some suppose them to be shots from the huge Chinese 8 or 10-feet long two-man guns. The leaves and branches of trees were cut off and began to fall on all sides, while the air was alive with the scream of rifle bullets. Another story is current that the shells are fired by the

troops of Prince Ch'ing from the Ha Ta Gate wall at the soldiers of Jung Lu-Fortification of the house of the First Secretary by boxes of earth and sand bags is begur with great vigor. From the very first, and to some extent throughout the entire siege, there was a marked and an impressive contrast be tween the conduct of the representatives of the Anglo-Saxons, and many of the Continenals, who for the most part sat at ease on their shady verandas, chatting, smoking cigarettes and sipping wine, apparently trusting for their salvation to fate: while their more energetic comrades threw off their coats, plunging into the whirl of work and the tug of toil with the joy of battle inherited from ancestors who

ived a millennium and a half ago The demand for sand bags begins, and work is started by all the women, greatly aided by a few rescued sewing machines, with an energy which speedily turns out vast numbers of them. Lady Macdonald pulled down and sent over almost all the legation curtains and other articles which could be utilized for this purpose. On the supposition that sand bags would be less conspicuous to sharp-shooters if of a dark color, desperate and toilful efforts were made to dve each one in coal dust dissolved in water, until after a day or two the hopelessness of the undertaking was manifest

and it was abandoned. The Italian legation was given up and burned to-day. The Dutch legation is on fire, as well as all the houses on each side of Legation street apparently quite down to the Ch'ien Men, half a mile distant. It is reported that the Dutch legation was looted before it was burned, and that the Russian and American marines entering the premises by different gates, killed there many Chinese looters, including several

horsemen.

FIRE ALARM AT THE LEGATION Later in the afternoon there was an alarm of fire on the west and outside of the legation The bell on the tower was rung as a signal, according to orders, and a scene of delightful confusion ensued. When the flames had been apparently subdued still another building caught fire, and it seemed then impossible to save the house of the Chinsee Secretary, all of whose goods and numerous books were tumbled out into the roadways and upon the tennis court, forming a very extensive public

A line was formed from the central well to the south stable court to pass the leather waterbuckets, which, alas' had shrunk and cracked until many of them were either leaky or had lost their handles. They were then supplemented by earthenware, graniteware, iron, and tin pitchers, pails, jars, foot-tubs, small bathtubs, teapots and many other incongruous utensils. nost of which started from the well only partly filled, and by reduplicated jerkings of excited men and women from hand to hand often arrived at their distant destination practically empty. But every one, of wastever nationality, worked energetically, wives of Ministers and Chinese coolies side by side, upon this, as upon other similar occasions, both willing and

An order which would exactly suit Chinese temperament was issued to-day, to use as little water as possible for ablutions lost the supply should run too low, a fear which subsequent experience proved to be without grounds. During the whole time of the fire there was a constant fusillade on the part of the Chinese, who hoped to take advantage of he damage done to breach the legation walls. During this attack the first life was lost, a British private named Scadding being shot

To prevent a successful repetition of this To prevent a successful repetition of this cendiary policy of the Chinese it was deded to pull down a temple near the southest corner of the legation. The work was nee of considerable difficulty and not a little tuger. The quantity of material founders was surprising, including heaps of silk affs, which was ultimately transformed into indibags. From this time many of the serious made their appearance daily girded into silken girdles.

sandbass. From this time many of the vants made their appearance daily girded with silken girdles.

In the course of the afternoon one of the Christians rushed into the yard, covered with dust and glory, bringing a receipt from the Secretaries of the Tsung-li-Yamen for the despatch which the Diplomatic Corps had sent yesterday afternoon. The Yamen proposed that any further communications should be forwarded to the Ha Ta gate, but this is far outside our lines and is wholly inaccessible. Forty years of continuous diplomatic intercourse with the Chinese Government has thus achieved the triumphant possibility of securing from the Foreign Office, a mile or so distant, an acknowledgment of the receipt of a document a little less than thirty-six hours after its reception!

VALLEY FORGE AS IT IS

THE PICTURESQUE PLACE SOON TO BE A PUBLIC PARK.

an Auction Sale of Property Will Mark the Beginning of a New Order of Things-Of Late Years Like a Deserted Village. From the Philadelphia Record.

At Valley Forge the Washington Inn and a number of dwelling houses are to be sold at auction at the end of the month. These sales close a long chapter of decline in the history of the picturesque old village, and the friends of the place hope that the new chapter soon to begin will be one of prosperity. They have ground for their hope in the public park that will soon be established on the historic campgrounds and in the trolley line that will run through Valley Forge.

To the lover of old and picturesque things Valley Forge appeals. There are three mills long since deserted, falling into ruins. There are rows of deserted houses. In a clump of bushes some broken boats lie.

Two or three acres make a space sufficient to hold all that, to hold also the hotel, the two gray. empty streets and the "for sale or rent" signs of this tiny village. The place is steeped in an atmosphere unimaginably calm and still. A billygoat, the beard under his chin stuck full of burrs, loafs at the lonely corners where, two streets meet, and if strangers happen along he will pursue them. A poet should be able to do good work here.

Nature has been very kind to Valley Forge. She shows her utmost beauty to the village.

good work here.

Nature has been very kind to Valley Forge. She shows her utmost beauty to the village. The airs that blow through it are clear and pure. The sky seems bluer there than elsewhere. A noble forest rises upon one side, and on the other flows the Schuylkill, a blue stream, winding between green banks. And thus inclosed by sky and stream and forest, the deserted mills the deserted houses, the "to let" signs, the hotel and the billugoat dream.

The history of Valley Forge, its rise, its fall and its expected second rise may be gathered at the hotel, which Albin Shaw keeps. Its Revolutionary history, set forth in a familiar colloquial way, may be gathered at the old Potts house, where Washington's headquarters were, and where E. R. Hampton is caretaker. Albin Shaw told all he knew of Valley Forge in the barroom of the hotel yesterday afternoon, and Benjamin Rossiter, a veteran of the Civil War, helped him out when his memory failed. Shaw darted into an inner room every little while and returned with armhoads of relies—old lamps, hatchets, cannon-balls, pieces of wood. Before he was done talking the bar was piled so high with these ancient things that only the top of the young man's head was visible behind them.

Many years ago, before Valley Forge had either name or being, certain adventurous and brave men settled there, built houses and beann to till the soil. These were the families of the Potts, the Browns, the Stephens, the Havards, the Matsons, the Moores, the Morrises and the Wilkinsons. These families owned farms during the encampment of the Continental troops, and their descendants, very prosperous people, still own, in some case, the same farms. Of the Stephens, the Moore and the Havard families this is true.

A Stephens, long before the Revolution, built a forge in the neighborhood. It was a power forge, and it was put up on the shore of Valley Creek. Stephens made merchant iron there and Albin Shaw had a piece of the water wheel he used—a worm-eaten gray board, four or five vards long.

Albi

turned out.
The brick mill was built by Nathan and
Caleb Jones. They made flour in it until 1865. The brick mill was built by Nathan and Caleb Jones. They made flour in it until 1865, when Isaish Knauer bought it and turned it into a paper mill. After some years John Pennypacker succeeded Isaish Knauer, and he in his turn was succeeded by the American Pulp and Paner Company. This company enlarged the mill and began on a huge scale and with many flourishes to make paper by some strange process out of palm leaf. The palm-leaf paver was to have been a very wonderful and lucrative stuff, but it showed, unfortunately, upon being made, certain imperfections—little glazed spots. The American Pulp and Paner Company tried earnestly to do away with the glazed spots, but it could not. Therefore

being made, certain imperfections little glazed snots. The American Pulp and Pareer Company tried earnestly to do away with the glazed spots, but it could not. Therefore they gave up the mill, which John Hay bought.

The place was run in turn then by Hay, by John Knapp & Co., and by Bauchmuller Bros., who made parchment paner. Eight years ago this last firm abandoned it, and it has been abandoned ever since. The wood of its doors and floors and window frames is rotting away: the window lights are all broken; weeds overgrow the yard. In the palmy days of the mill it ran day and night, employing eighty hands.

In the white mill with the belfry, woollens were made. Charles H. Rogers owned it, and Col. Waters, who ran it first, made Kentucky jeans. James Ogden followed the millitary man, and he, too, made jeans, but lost money on them somehow, and failed. Then Josenh Shaw, Albin Shaw's father, took the place and manufactured jeans, doeskins and government kerseys all through the war. He made a great deal of money, and, dying in 1864, he was succeeded by Isaac W. Smith, now of Bridgeport, Mr. Smith ran the mill very successfully till 1881. The rent he paid was \$4.000, and the landlard would not make the renoirs that he destred, Therefore, he gave up the mill and built another one in Bridgeport, which, with his sons, he is now running. The white mill has been idle nearly twenty years. It, too, has a dismal, wrocked look.

The shoddy mill was built in 1882, at the time when shoddy deat heran to be used in manufacturing, by Henry Arthur. At the death of Arthur, John Senior leased the mill and mill and made blankes and varn there. When his lease exnired Senior went out of business, and the mase has now been emmy for twenty-five years. The roof has fallen in, but the "to let" sign on the will looks fresh and new.

Boniamin Rossiter, the Civil War veteran, has lived in Valley Forge stypy-nine very, at Gettyshurg as hall went clear through his body, but he is still a hale old man, with a good memory. He once knew, he says,

Shooting Deer With the Small Bore Rife. From the London Field.

The following incident may be of interest to those who, like myself, use a .303 rifle for deer. On Oct. 2 I got to about two hundred yards of a stag, but could approach no neares owing to the bare nature of the ground. On my first shot, when he was broadside to me and roaring, he moved about ten vards and then stood. I shot at him again, when he fell on his back, and lay kicking convulsively while we waited for the hinds to clear off. Just as we started to go down to him, however, to our amazement we saw him get on his legs, gallon off, overtake the hinds, and go away with them as though he had not heen touched. Four days later we found a stag running a number of hinds and roaring loudly and resistently; in every sense a strong stag. After an easy stalk he fell to a single shot, which grazed his heart. On being skinned he rroyed to be the stag! had shot at four days previously. My first bullet had massed through his mouth, hitting the lower law the second had gone right through the neck, failing, however, to hit ane vital rart. I use bullets which are specially formed to "set un." but the hole of exit in the skin was not much lerger than that of entrance, and both had becun to heal. A doctor, who examined the neck and skin, said that their avrearance was consistent with their having been inflicted four days rreviously. The marvellous recoveries that take place from wounds caused by loss bullets are well known, but I think it extraordinary for a stag to be roaring and herding his hinds as vigorously as this one was doing four days after receiving such a shot. on his back, and lay kicking convulsively while

ARDROSS CASTLE, by Almers, N. B.